


SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE BOOK



Or Successful
Heating from
a common sense
basis

BOSTON FURNACE CO.
79 & 81 BLACKSTONE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

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From the collection of:

Alan O'Bright

INTRODUCTORY

WE give the very closest attention in every detail to sanitary heating with hot air apparatus, and as we believe that "Sanitary Heating" means the artificial reproduction in our homes of pleasantly agreeable summer temperature, with all the purity and vitality of the air in its natural state retained, we have endeavored to construct apparatus that will meet these requirements in the highest degree; and the object of this book is to convince the prospective purchaser that our furnace is the one to buy; to show him how to make an intelligent selection of size, and to make him familiar with the essential details of success which are often omitted from a lack of personal knowledge and attention, particularly when, very naturally, left to some respected tradesman who, ignorant of ventilation, without experienced judgment of apparatus or location, does the best he knows under the circumstances, and leaves the important task of setting to his foreman, who, though his mechanical work may be above reproach, is conspicuously incompetent in judgment, so that, while expending a sufficient sum, the owner secures but poor results.

Our object is also to assist many furnace dealers in deciding how and what is the best way to secure success in their work and give satisfaction to their customers.

Splendid Novelty Steel Plate Furnace.

THE HIGHEST GRADE MEDIUM-PRICED FURNACE EVER
MANUFACTURED.

EVERY QUALIFICATION TO SATISFY BOTH
DEALER AND CONSUMER.

Standard goods of any grade have a standard price, but the experience and originaive resources of some manufacturers enable them to present greatly superior goods at the market price, as it costs no more to make them after the ideas are reduced to working form than to make inferior imitations of goods having an established reputation. A perfect acquaintance with all the essentials for successfully satisfying the requirements, enables us to meet the demand for better goods at a lower price, and we present this Furnace as an outcome of this principle.

The Splendid Novelty.

Is a medium-priced Furnace, out-classing in quality and power any competitor of similar cost, while it is entitled to favorable consideration on comparison with many Furnaces of a supposed higher grade. Unusually novel and entirely original its power, durability, economy and conve-

nience are unsurpassed. Thousands of them are in use, giving unqualified satisfaction, in proof of which we call attention to the testimonials in the back of the book, which are a few of the many hundreds in our possession. That they are not an experiment, but a great success, is demonstrated by their unrivalled reputation resulting from their peculiar and scientific construction, established against all grades of competitors and competition of every character.

The illustration in this book shows the Furnace in its latest improved form. The parts, however, that contribute to the great success of the Furnace are retained in their entirety.

The Base

of the furnace consists of a heavy, well-supported ash-pit connected with and braced to a base rim, the bottom of the ash-pit and this base rim being perfectly flush, so that when the furnace sits on a level cellar bottom or a smooth brick foundation it is perfectly solid, and cannot rock or move. This is essential, for it is necessary that the furnace shall have a firmness and bearing when set that will preclude any possibility of its settling or moving, as do some furnaces not having proper support, which causes the pulling apart of the heat pipes, the parting of the joints and cracking of the castings, sending gas and dust to the registers. The

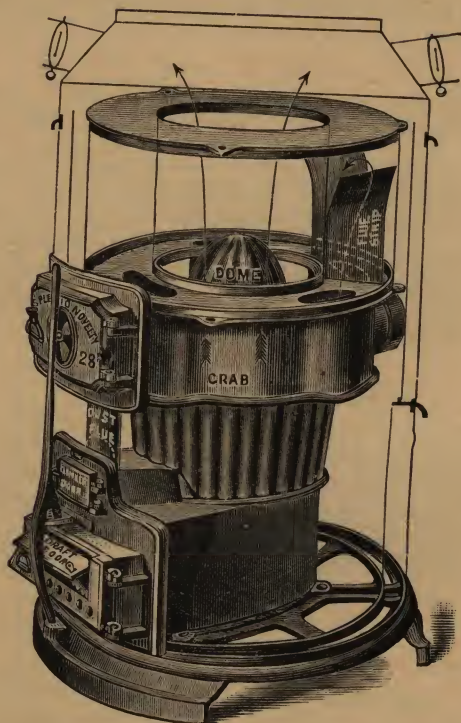
Ash-Pit

is large and deep, giving ample capacity for accumulation of ashes and the free circulation of air between the ashes and grate. This is also essential in the extreme, for we find that, notwithstanding that we keep reiterating our suggestion, "keep the ash-pit clear," some people will occasionally forget to do so, and it is necessary under such circumstances to have ample space so that the grate may be preserved. The ash-pit is provided with a

Dust-Flue,

which carries away all the dust made by raking the fire or removing the ashes. It is connected with the inside of the fire chamber at the bottom of the feeder chute, forcing all the dust to go with the gas and smoke into the chimney and preventing it getting to the registers or settling on the operator during his attention to the furnace. Those people who have been so unfortunate as to own apparatus having no dust-flue can best appreciate the convenience of this feature.

SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE.



NO EXPERIMENT.

THOUSANDS IN USE.

AN ANTI-FRICTION DRAW CENTRE GRATE WORKED WITH A LEVER WHILE STANDING ERECT.

The grate is mounted on anti-friction rollers and has a bevelled edge, so that the slightest effort serves to shake it, thoroughly freeing the fire from all fine refuse, giving ample access for the air on the outside edge of the fire as well as in the centre, making the construction better where it is most necessary.

The least pull on the upright shaker draws the entire centre of the grate out, to drop a dead fire or remove any large clinkers that may form, thus obviating a sometimes very troublesome task.

A clinker door is also provided through which the entire surface of the grate is easily accessible with a slicer.

The grate is strong and durable and the bars far enough apart to give free circulation of the air through and around it, making a good draft and preserving it from wear. Last but not by any means least,

THE GRATE IN THE SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE CAN BE PUT IN THROUGH THE ASH-PIT DOOR,

thus facilitating the ease and lowering the cost of repairs.

THE FIRE-POT

sits on the top of base directly over the ash-pit in a deep groove that allows free expansion and contraction. This groove is filled in with cement or sand making a lasting joint which is proof against gas, dust or smoke. On the top of the fire-pot is a similar groove into which sits an auxiliary ring that the dome crab sits on with the joints also filled with cement or sand. The fire-pot is circular in shape, very heavy, has large corrugations running vertically, insuring unusual strength, large heating surface, strong radiation and a **perfect freedom from ash banks**, that are peculiar to the old-fashioned egg-shaped affairs, whose inefficiency makes them conspicuously absent in the best goods.

A steel plate brick-lined fire-pot can be furnished, but we thoroughly believe that it is not good construction to put an absolutely non-conductor, such as fire-brick is, between the heat and the air. The cast iron fire-pot has been used with the best results with all kinds of fuel, it being a well-known fact that the most successful furnaces of the day invariably have the cast iron pot.

We now come to the secret of the

IMMENSE HEATING CAPACITY OF THE SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE,

which is the peculiar and original construction of the

DOME CRABS AND DRUMS

that consist of a chamber which is a continuation of the fire-pot, with a dome in it directly over the fire and a feeder or coal chute in front, in the top of which is an opening. There is also a hollow arm on each side of this dome crab, which secures the effective arrangement of the surfaces above the fire, placing every part equally distant from the fire chamber.

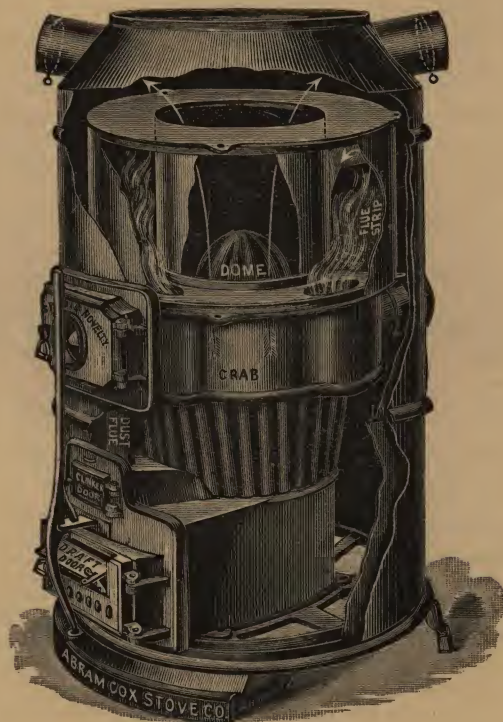
These hollow arms connect to openings in a lower drum head, which has two flanges, one on the inner edge and one on the other edge. On each of these flanges rests a steel drum, which is connected at the top by a top drum head, forming altogether a large hollow cylindrical chamber held securely together by bolts running from the top to the bottom drum heads. At the bottom of this chamber, at the rear, is another opening, which serves as the outlet for the smoke into the smoke pipe and chimney. On each side of this opening, inside the hollow chamber, bolted down securely to the lower drum head is a flue-strip or partition running well toward the top and front of the drums.

By studying the cut and the foregoing brief description of the Furnace one will become familiar with the points of superiority of the **Splendid Novelty** and will see that this Furnace has that which makes it, what we claim it is,

"THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED FURNACE,"

viz: more heated surface in closer contact with the fire (consequently hotter) than any furnace of a like grade, made of the same size fire-pot or casing. If this claim is true, and the unprejudiced mind must admit it, then our Furnace is **more powerful** than any; if it is **more powerful** it is more economical. This immense amount of heated surface, lacking the extravagant fuel consuming, thickness of cast iron, is afforded by the steel plate drums, which are supported above possible contact with the coal, and yet where the effect of the fire is the greatest.

SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE.



The Construction Original and Simple.

A Strong Heater and Very Durable.

THE INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF STEEL PLATE,

as compared with the less dense metals, at once establishes its superiority for the drums in hot air furnaces. The homogeneous quality used by us has all the advantages of the best wrought iron, being perfectly malleable and readily worked into the required shapes without the slightest fracture even of the surface. The name "malleable steel" conveys even to the inexperienced the idea, and correctly, that it is of infinitely better quality than the very best bloom iron. Malleable steel is a high grade metal in its purest state, rolled into plates with a pressure that not only insures an even thickness all over, but increases its density by compressing more closely its texture, not only making it perfectly impermeable to the gases generated, but almost permanently invincible to the acids produced by different stages of combustion. Another strong recommendation in the favor of steel plate is its excellence as a conductor of heat, securing equal expansion and contraction of all parts as subjected to different degrees of heat, while it does not blister or scale like the metals in general use; and owing to its density and fineness of grain it is not affected by rust, except but slightly on the surface, even in a moist, salt air climate. Steel is much more sensitive to heat than iron, and the steel drums instantly absorb the rays of intense heat imparted by the glowing fire, and as rapidly impart it to the passing air, securing, in connection with the general peculiar and excellent construction, the extraction of the greatest possible heat from a given quantity of fuel insuring economy and power.

ACTION OF THE FIRE ON THE DOME CRAB, AND STEEL DRUMS.

The intensely hot fire glowing with the results of a superior grate and fire-pot fills the dome above the fire with radiant heat while the air that enters the bottom of the mass of live coals under practically perfect combustion mingling with the gases causes their ignition and a sheet of flame rushes to the outer chamber through the opening in the top of feeder and through each of the hollow arms being thrown toward the front by the feeder opening and the united partitions or flue-strips reflecting the seething current and retarding its exits, until the essential and principal heat is utilized in raising all parts of both the steel walls to an even and high temperature when passing back over the partitions. Final exit is thus effected without any heat being wasted in the chimney.

ACTION OF THE AIR.

Air on entering the Splendid Novelty immediately warmed by contact with the ash-pit, more or less heated from hot ashes and the bottom of a bright fire, hastens to and around the fire pot and with the increased temperature thus derived, quickly passes to the dome crab where it divides

and the current rushing around the arms of the dome crab to the hot dome over the fire and the drum on the inner edges of the drum heads or between the outer drum and the inside casing, now, thoroughly heated by all these intensely hot surfaces, combine in a large and swift volume, forcing their way through the pipes making an

ENDLESS CURRENT OF WARM AIR

to each of the registers securing in every room a proper temperature and filling the building with fresh air, forcing out the old vitiated, worn-out atmosphere, thereby giving a system of ventilation obtainable with no other furnace and doing what we originally set out to do, viz., "reproducing summer weather in our homes" when the cold blasts of winter are playing their pranks outside.

NO WASTE OF HEAT IN THE CELLAR.

Surrounding the fire-pot and the dome crab, with its drums, are an upper and lower shield or inside casing which prevent the imparting of the intense heat to the non-conducting outer galvanized casing, so that the cellar, instead of being the warmest part of the house, as with some furnaces, is always cold enough when the Splendid Novelty is properly supplied with air.

THE CHECK DRAFT.

With every furnace is sent the "Splendid" check draft, which is riveted to the first joint of smoke pipe. It controls the fire perfectly by supplying the draft of the chimney independent of it, and effects economy by allowing no more fuel to be consumed than is necessary to establish a comfortable temperature throughout the house. It insures an even temperature by being capable of regulation to the requirement of the weather or the number of rooms heated. It can be regulated at the furnace, or a wire or cord may be attached and run to a room above.

SELF-CLEANING QUALITIES.

In looking at the cut of the furnace one can see at a glance that it is absolutely impossible for any dust or fine ashes to rest in the dome. It being directly over the fire, without any ledges or shelves for dust to rest, force the particles to drop back into the fire-pot as a necessity. Any dust that is carried up into the chamber formed by the drums must fall down through the opening in the top of the feeder through the hollow arms or roll down the flaring and slanting flue-strips or partitions, thereby leaving the combustion chamber perfectly free of dust.

Every portion of the combustion chambers in the Splendid Novelty Furnace is in such close contact with the fire that the intense heat to which they are subjected prevents any possibility of an accumulation of soot. An illustration familiar to all is the first joint of smoke pipe of any Range or Cooking Stove, which is never known to gather soot simply because its nearness to the fire makes it so hot that the soot burned out.

This absolute absence of soot and dust prevents to a certainty the checking of the draft.

THE VAPOR PAN

which is provided with each furnace is so placed that evaporation to a proper extent must occur. It perfectly obviates the stifling oppression and enervating influence of perfectly dry heat and insures the absence of smarting eyes, parched lips and an uncomfortable dryness of the skin by insuring a pleasantly moist atmosphere.

GENERAL DURABILITY OF THE Splendid Novelty Furnace.

The ample large ash-pit forms a substantial solid base and gives plenty of room for the ashes and the draft.

The grate is heavy, strong, and of that general shape which insures its prolonged life, being very open, so that the air can pass freely through and around it, making perfect combustion in the fire-pot and thorough protection for the grate. The fire-pot is also very heavy, circular in shape, with large vertical corrugations insuring unusual heft and durability. The dome crab, on account of its circular form and peculiar construction, is also endowed with great strength and is well calculated to safely endure any strain that may be put upon it, giving it unlimited lasting qualities and consequent freedom from repair expense.

The steel drums are made of guaranteed sixteen gauge steel plate and the facts above proven, that no dust can rest in them and no soot accumulate to absorb the moisture that prevails in the summer season, thus making an acid that would rust and eat out the drums, together with the additional fact that **no red hot coals can possibly come in contact with the steel plate**, proves beyond-peradventure of a doubt that for durability the Splendid Novelty is far ahead of any competing Furnace of its grade and equal to many of a supposed high quality.

GENERAL SIMPLICITY AND EFFICIENCY.

We have endeavored to make the Splendid Novelty so simple that even the most unexperienced could understand it. Each part is made not only to do its own work well, but aid the efficiency of every other part. Every piece is interchangeable and it is the easiest furnace to make up, easiest to set up, easiest to manage, easiest to keep in order and easiest to repair.

We have no fear but that it will, from its apparent merit, secure at once the favor of all interested in such goods. Its simplicity, the great heating surface exposed, the even temperature of all its parts, the power it shows with its consequent economy, its lasting qualities, ventilating power and ready control, its freedom from gas and dust, general ease, convenience, and effective operation, with its adaptability to all climates, clearly demonstrates its great superiority, in short, the **Splendid Novelty** is the perfection of principles demonstrated infallible in many years of unlimited experience. We, without reserve, recommend it heartily and freely.

FOR CHURCH AND SCHOOL USE.

When the Splendid Novelty is set in a room where heat is necessary, the cold, non-conducting galvanized casing and its protecting shield are replaced by a radiating case of black Russia iron

and an open top, which insures a constant circulation of air in the room, which can be entirely and quickly changed by providing a supply of fresh air from the outside, and a ventilating flue to carry off the foul air, or let it pass off by opening the windows. Schools do not become dull or congregations drowsy when heated in this manner. With a funnel top, with a door or register in it, to assist in heating the lower room, it is readily connected with registers for heating the audience room of a church, when its enormous heating capacity is again demonstrated.

SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER.

When you want your house warmed, remember that stoves insure dirt, labor and expense, and afford little ventilation.

That steam, with a radiator in each room, takes up space in summer, makes it too hot or too cold in winter, extracts all the moisture from the air, destroys your furniture, parches your skin, is likely to leak at its connections, is only repaired with unusual tools, and, worst of all, heats the same air over and over, making the worst possible atmosphere.

That fresh, warmed air, from however poor an apparatus, effects an advantageous change of atmosphere, and when from a good heater, is healthy, satisfactory and economical.

IT WILL PAY TO USE A FURNACE TO HEAT THE CHEAPEST HOUSE.

The truth and importance of the above statement is perfectly clear on considering the following points:

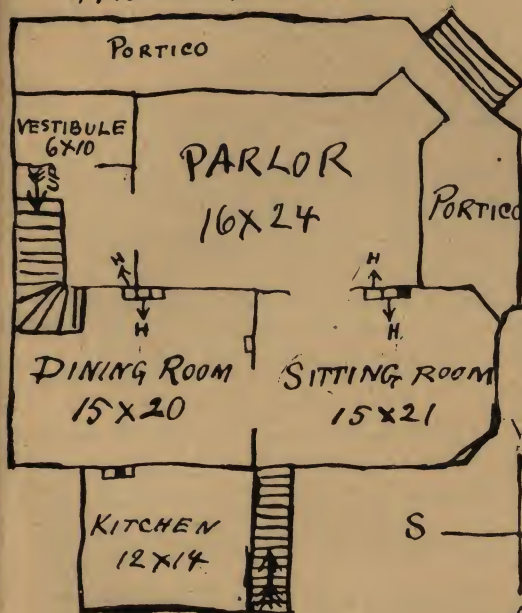
Almost every house, to heat where stoves are intended to be used, has two chimneys. If from the very first you build right you will leave out the second chimney running through the centre of the house and put into the kitchen chimney an extra flue, that if included in the first contract price, will not cost a cent more than a kitchen chimney with one flue.

By leaving out the second chimney a saving is made of from \$40 to \$50, for it is a very poor chimney built from the cellar to the roof a house that will not cost at least that sum. If the two or more stoves made necessary by the second chimney are left out also, the money they would cost added to the sum saved by doing away with the second chimney will pay for a Splendid Novelty Furnace (set complete in a manner we describe in another circular), which will heat four, five or six rooms with less coal, less dirt and less labor than with stoves, and will insure better health and more comfort.

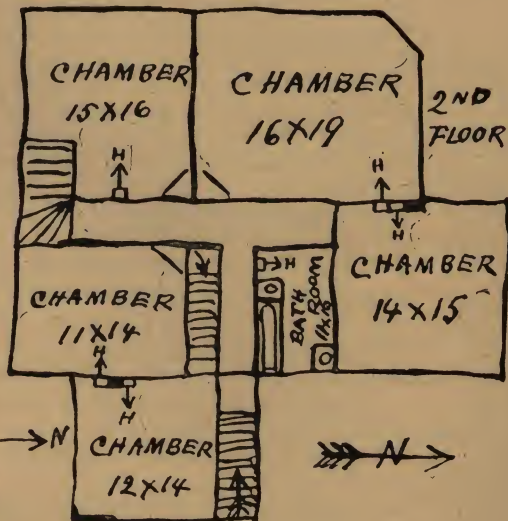
Stoves heat only the rooms they are in, make dirt, increase care and are behind the age. The Splendid Novelty Furnace heats all the house, is clean, very convenient and is up to and ahead of the times.

The balance is unquestionably in favor of the furnace, because **if the house is built right from the start** the ultimate cost is less, there are more rooms heated and less fuel burned, the house is more comfortable, the family health better, the property more valuable and will rent for more money.

FRONT - 1ST FLOOR



FRONT



A ROUGH SKETCH.

The above is given as a suggestion that can be imitated with advantage when inquiring about the furnace by mail, as it is readily appreciated how difficult it is for even an expert to derive a correct idea of a house from a written explanation and description, however elaborate it may be, when not accompanied by the roughest or crudest kind of a plan.

If it is an old house, state the size of the smoke flues, and which of them can be utilized for heat flues; also state which rooms are to be heated. If there is any deep girder in the cellar, mark its location on plan, and state height from cellar floor to bottom of girder. If rocks or water in the bottom of cellar prevent digging down to give elevation to heat pipes, state it in the description.

Suggestions to Purchaser.

Always examine the building to find its requirements and peculiarities, and measure it to get a correct idea of its size.

If you intend corresponding in reference to a heating apparatus, you will secure more intelligent information if you will state whether the building is on a hill and exposed, or sheltered by woods or other buildings; whether the building is frame and well built, or brick.

When possible, give a diagram of the cellar and each of the upper floors. Mark on the diagram an arrow pointing north.

Give the **height of the ceilings** on each floor; **mark each room to be heated, and the size of each room; always have a register in the hall**, if there is one; **mark the chimney and hot air flues**, and state whether fresh air supply is to be taken from outside or where the furnace stands.

Get a furnace larger than is just required. A small furnace consumes more fuel and wears out sooner.

If for a church, state whether the furnace is to heat the room it stands in, and an audience room above.

Avoid pipes in partitions, if possible, as they cannot be made of proper shape and size, and consequently waste much heat.

If partition pipes are used, be sure to have them enlarged at the bottom where the furnace pipe enters.

Two furnaces are best in very deep, narrow buildings, or very broad buildings, with flues distinctly located. **How to heat a house should be thoroughly considered before it is built**; it is an important feature, and provision should be made to prevent interference with its successful achievement.

FORM FOR ESTIMATE WITH SPECIFICATIONS.

Mr.....

We propose to furnish and set up in a first-class workmanlike manner in cellar or basement of.....

Furnace
Smoke Pipe
Hot Air Pipe

.....Furnace and
casings with heavy.....iron smoke pipe (you
to furnish proper flue) and.....
round tin hot air pipes properly connected to first floor rooms and to

Uprights
or Partition
Pipes

Upright.....to 2d floor
"....." " "
"....." " "
".....to 3d floor
"....." " "
"....." " "

and

Registers
Stones
Casings
Nettings

.....Registers, Stones, Casings, and Nettings.
....." " " " "
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Safety Tin
Quality of
Tin Work

properly lining with safety tin, of wood work exposed to the hot
air pipes, protecting it from any danger of fire. Uprights, Hot
Air Pipes and Register Casings to be of 1 x Bright Tin.

Bid

We will furnish all material and perform all labor.....

Payment

.....for the sum
of.....Dollars,
payable

Guarantee

GUARANTEE:—We hereby guarantee to heat all rooms in said house.....,
connected with the furnace to 70 degrees Fahrenheit when the outside temperature is at
zero.

Signed.....

By.....

Acceptance

..... hereby accept the above proposal and agree to pay as specified in same.

Signed.....

Dated.....

What Size Splendid Novelty to Buy.

This is an important question, and much more easily and correctly answered by an expert on the spot, who can consider the exposure, the location of the apparatus, the size of the flues, pipes, registers, the severity of the climate, etc. ; but it is always good judgment to get a furnace of more than just enough capacity to do the work, and, with a view to assist in deciding this question, the following is written:

In a climate where the thermometer reaches from zero to 10 below the Splendid Novelty correctly located and properly set with right sized pipes and registers, in well built houses, will ordinarily carry out the specifications of the table.

Size.	Coal.	Will Heat Cubic Feet as below.	Rooms.	Undivided as in churches, stores, etc.	With North or West Air Tube not less than
224	Large Stove.	2 to 5,000	1 to 3	3,000 to 5,000	12 inches in diam., Round, 10 x 12 square
228	Large stove and Egg Mixed.	5 to 8,000	2 to 4	5,000 to 10,000	14 " " " " 12 x 14 "
232	Egg.	7 to 10,000	4 to 6	10,000 to 16,000	16 " " " " 12 x 17 "
236	Egg.	10 to 15,000	5 to 8	16,000 to 20,000	18 " " " " 12 x 22 "
240	Egg.	18 to 25,000	7 to 10	22,000 to 30,000	20 " " " " 14 x 28 "
244	Egg.	25 to 35,000	9 to 13	30,000 to 40,000	22 " " " " 14 x 32 "

Corroborative evidence of the correctness of this table is found in the testimonials, yet it is not intended to be strictly adhered to, as the character and quality to retain warmth of two

buildings of practically the same size would require different sized furnaces in the same neighborhood, while in another section still different sizes would be required, and a change of arrangement or location of flues would easily make two furnaces more economical and satisfactory. The experience and judgment of the parties doing the work will often be equal to this question, but it should always be considered, and an explanation of how this decision is arrived at is always well to be heard. In view of the many contending influences, it is well to avoid discomfort and save eventual cost, repairs, and fuel, by insuring better satisfaction and results, which you are certain to do if you

GET ONE MORE THAN CAPABLE TO DO THE WORK.

How to Set a Hot Air Furnace to Get the Best Results.

From the fact that there are so many contending influences and qualifying circumstances no positive rule that will meet each case can be given, but by considering the following suggestions, a plan that will lead to success may be formed :

The requirements of the building are thoroughly known from careful examination, to determine the furnace necessary.

As warm currents flow naturally to the south and east, and in the opposite direction with corresponding difficulty, a point of average equal distance from all the heat flues should be found, and the furnaces located slightly to the north and west of it, deviating only slightly in favor of some larger rooms.

The relative nearness of the furnace to the heat flues is much more important than its nearness to a chimney of good draft.

If the draft of the chimney is defective, correct it by increasing its size or height, or by stopping all leaks and openings into it; if of the large fireplace character, stop it off where it contracts above the fireplace, and run the smoke pipe up to or above this point; make the smoke pipe the full size, as no furnace can work properly without a good draft in the chimney.

Some paltry convenience in the cellar should not be allowed to interfere with the proper location of the furnace, on which its success and economy largely depends.

If two furnaces are to be used, observe the same rule, and if of different size, set the larger one where the most work is to be done, or on the cold side of the building. The northwest atmospheric pressure of winter will be overcome by the short pipes, and the natural opposite flow reduced by the longer, securing an equal flow of hot air from all of the pipes.

The rapidity of the current in either direction is readily increased with the pitch of the pipes.

If there will not be a good rise of the conductors from the furnace to the heating flues, dig out the cellar by all means, if possible, and lower the furnace, as a lack of sufficient pitch to the hot air pipes may cause a loss of heat, from sluggish flow, that can only be counteracted by an extra ton of coal each season.

A hot air pipe should never be taken directly from the front of a furnace, unless to a small upper room or the hall, as the ash-pit and coal chute prevent a natural rise of air at this point.

The back of the furnace, if possible, should always be toward where most of the pipes run.

Each pipe should be provided with a damper, directly where it connects with the furnace, to control the distribution of heat. Hot air pipes should be invariably round, made of IX charcoal tin, avoiding angles, all bends being made with curves or round elbows, as air follows a circular surface with infinitely less friction and much more freely and rapidly than the abrupt turns frequently made.

Hot air pipes, as a rule, are too small; less than seven inches should never be used, and this size only for small rooms on the upper floors.

Generous piping and a free circulation of air are necessary for success, as it is impossible to properly heat a large space with a small pipe which supplies a limited quantity of excessively heated air, instead of an abundance of wholesome and pleasantly warmed air, which establishes healthy ventilation. It requires much more hot air to warm the first floor than the stories above, and larger pipes should be used for downstairs rooms. For instance, if a ten inch pipe is used for a given sized northwest room, an eight inch pipe would be ample for the same sized room above, or a nine inch pipe for a southeast room downstairs.

The pipe to a hall should seldom be larger than the smallest other pipe on the furnace, as more than double the amount of hot air that would enter an ordinary room would be supplied, owing to the ease of flow caused by the usually two-story ceiling.

When the rooms and halls on the first floor are thoroughly heated, little difficulty will be experienced in heating the rooms above.

The size of the pipes should be determined by their number and the comparative size and exposure of the rooms; instead of using a great many pipes, which is sometimes both difficult and necessary, one larger pipe with a smaller branch running to an adjacent flue can be advantageously used for two smaller pipes, with equally good results.

Hot air from the pipes should never be left to enter a brick flue abruptly, but assisted to make a quick, easy, upward turn by properly placing a curved sheet of tin at the bottom of the flue, the benefit of which exceeds the expense and trouble.

The upright flues should be round or square, if possible, and if of brick, carefully smoothed on the inside to avoid friction.

A flue eight inches in diameter, or 7×7 , has much greater capacity by permitting a larger, more rapid current, subject to less friction than 4×12 , although about the same in area.

Air, when heated, ascends by a twisted spiral motion, which is reduced in volume and rapidity by the friction of an unnatural flue, whose bad shape causes a loss of heat that seriously affects their efficiency, and makes their use extravagant.

Flues of this shape are generally made of tin, and are subject to many forms of bad workmanship, a tight connection being impossible without solder, which melts with the excessive heat at the bottom, and allows hot air to escape and waste.

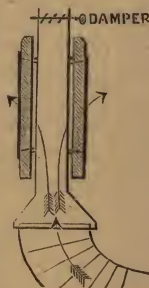
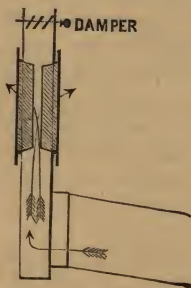
Much annoyance and dissatisfaction arises from the bad judgment in the use of this flue, which almost destroys its usefulness.

In applying the plaster to partitions where they are used, their size is often materially reduced by a surplus of material being used.

The favor shown this shape of flue by architects and builders, on account of the little space required, seems to have blinded their usually superior judgment, and are used almost regardless of consequence. Conceding that these gentlemen desire to give satisfaction to their clients and patrons, we give some illustrations which will suggest how this objectionable form of flue can be

made of more than average service. The first cut shows the pipe running directly into the flue, requiring a sharp, abrupt turn of the air current, causing it to back up, retarding the flow until considerable of its temperature is lost. It also shows two registers, so connected with the flue that it is impossible for the entire quantity of air carried to find exit into the rooms to be heated. The use of two registers in such a flue is to be avoided; but when unavoidable, the second cut shows that the results may be much improved by using a **register stone** on each side of flue to prevent the register from protruding into the flue, so as to cut off the supply of hot air. Flues of this character are sometimes arranged to

heat rooms above, and the dampers shown in the cuts are to prevent hot air going up when required below; but this practice should be shunned, as flues of this long narrow shape have not capacity to permit the passage of a sufficient current of hot air to warm the different rooms satisfactorily, and when the results are sufficient to escape complaint, it is only with a great loss of heat in transit, making their use extravagant. Their efficiency can be greatly increased by enlarging the lower end, so as to



permit a free entrance to the upright flue of the air from the hot air pipes, which should be connected as shown in the last three cuts, as the curves so secured promote the ease and rapidity of an upward current, and prevent the loss of heat in transit, and insure a greater volume of hot air



at the registers. The sheet of tin, as shown curved in the last cut, can be used with advantage in many cases to ease the turns, and is always well worth its small cost. The same care observed in connecting the hot air pipes, when they have proper elevation and the flues are round or square and of good capacity, will insure the house being more readily heated, and assist any furnace to render superior service.

A capable furnace, properly piped and correct flues, require registers of liberal size to insure the final effect being satisfactory.



The area of the openings in the face of the registers should be greater than, or at least equal to, the area of the pipe. You will notice in the table an eight inch hot air pipe has an area fifty square inches; hence an 8 x 10 square, or a ten inch round register should be used in connection with it. The face of a register should not be turned so as to face the prevailing winter winds from north and west. This is at times seemingly unavoidable, but the difficulty can be overcome by putting the register in the floor, as the hot air will rise, while frequently, when left to face the wind, hot air cannot come out to warm the room, and cold air is drawn down the flue to the furnace and up some other flue, leaving the room cold. Little else can be added except that a liberal supply of air is an absolute necessity.

When setting the furnace, a brick hearth should be laid, if the cellar is not cemented; and if set on the floor of a school room or church, care should be taken to make it fire-proof; bricks alone should not be depended on, but a layer or two of zinc or asbestos paper should be used.



THE NECESSITY OF A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF

Fresh Air.

ITS USE AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

An abundant supply of fresh air is absolutely necessary to the attainment of the best results from all hot air furnaces, and it is equally important that the supply be pure for the continued good health of those breathing it.

The supply is frequently taken from the cellar or basement in which the furnace stands, and generally with satisfaction, although too much care cannot be observed in its cleanliness, and establishing a continual change of air, as it is usually the store-room for fruit, vegetables, and supplies of that nature, which, if not carefully attended to and good ventilation afforded, give off odors and gases infrequently apparent, but always with more or less effect on the health.

Frequently on approach of winter all cellar windows are as tightly closed as possible, to prevent cold floors above and freezing in the cellar. This should not be when there is a furnace in the cellar taking its supply of air from it, and can easily be remedied by removing one pane of glass and attaching a tube, ten or twelve inches square, to the opening, and running to within about a foot of the floor. This will enable the furnace to be well supplied with air, while anything above the bottom of the tube is not likely to freeze.

The popular mode of supplying fresh air from out of doors is through a tube, which should always lead from the northern or western exposure, as it is a frequent occurrence when taken from the opposite direction for some part of the building to be cold, and snow melt around the outer end from hot air going out instead of cold air coming in.

A damper that will close off only two-thirds of the capacity should always be supplied to govern the supply when the wind blows directly on its opening, and prevent the tube being entirely closed.

The tube, with as few bends to create friction and impede the progress of the air as possible, should lead directly to the back of the furnace, so that in entering, the current divides on striking the ash-pit, and all parts of the furnace are equally utilized. The connection can be made with a sheet iron collar, to the casing or opening in the base of the heater, according to its construction. Some prefer to go the slight additional expense of digging down about two feet and building of bricks and mortar a shallow pit or well, about the same diameter as the furnace, with a pier in the centre for the furnace to rest on, and let the cold air tube run into one side of this well. This mode has the advantage that if the furnace is some distance from the window where the tube is connected, the tube may be run below the surface of the cellar floor out of the way, and the air entering directly under the furnace, all sides are supplied alike.

The outer end of a cold air tube of any kind should be covered with a wire screen, to prevent trash of any character being drawn into the furnace to cause annoyance.

The supply obtained in this way aids materially in ventilation, furnishing with a good furnace a continuous flow of pure, fresh, warm air into the apartments, allowing ample provision to be made for the escape of the air vitiated by many breathings and otherwise.

An all important feature is the size of the box or tube, as no furnace can work satisfactorily that is not amply supplied with air. Certainty of the correct size can be determined if the following rule is observed:

It should never be less than two-thirds the area of the combined hot air outlets; thus a furnace having one twelve inch, two ten inch, and two eight inch hot air pipes, would have an area combined of 369 square inches, and should be supplied by a tube 12 x 20 inches on the inside, or with an area of 240 inches.

The supply thus calculated and secured will insure ample heating power and good ventilation, in connection with a splendid Novelty Furnace.

When a furnace is set in the lecture room of a church, the windows of the room should never all be entirely closed, unless the furnace is supplied from outside.

An excellent mode of heating churches is to supply the furnace with air from the audience room of the church, and from outside both, and operate it with dampers so that the cold air in the church is run through the furnace and heated, and the circulation kept up until a comfortable temperature is secured, which can be done quickly and economically in this way, but immediately on the congregation assembling, turn the dampers so as to take the air from outside. Churches heated in this way will be free from drowsy, sleeping audiences.

Ventilation.

A change of foul air for fresh, pure air is ventilation, and what is said further in reference to it relates to the winter season only, as the open doors and windows of the summer season, and the effect of the sun and wind, will accomplish much more successful results than artificial means; but in the winter the sun loses its power and the wind is freezing, so that artificial means are required, but sometimes so unsuccessfully used that ventilation is brought into disrepute. With ventilators in effect, the capacity of the heating power should be **ample**, and the ventilating flues on the opposite side of the apartment from the heat flues. The ventilating registers should not be over one-third the capacity of heating registers.

With the Splendid Novelty Furnace, when properly set, ventilation is positively certain. Its great heating power enables it to force into a building an enormous quantity of warm air, of such volume and pressure as to push its way to every room, rendering it perfection as a ventilating apparatus. This abundance of warm air of necessity removes the **foul** air and makes the **loss** of heat it contained entirely unnoticed.

DIMENSIONS OF SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE.

Number.	Diameter of Fire-pot at Top.		Diameter of Fire-pot at Bottom.		Depth of Fire-pot.		Size of Smoke Col-lar.		Height of Mounted Furnace.		Height of Finished Furnace.		Height of Drums.		Height of Lower Casing.		Height of Upper Casing.		Height of Pitched Galvanized Iron Top.		Circumference of Lower Casing.		Circumference of Upper Casing.		Diameter of Base.	
224	13	in.	11	¼ in.	9	in.	6	in.	47	in.	61	½ in.	20	in.	16	in.	24	in.	11	in.	75	½ in.	75	½ in.	27	
228	15	in.	13	in.	9	½ in.	6	in.	49	in.	64	½ in.	20	in.	16	in.	24	in.	12	in.	87	¾ in.	87	¾ in.	31	
232	17	in.	15	in.	9	¾ in.	7	in.	51	in.	65	½ in.	20	in.	16	½ in.	24	in.	13	in.	100	½ in.	100	½ in.	35	
236	20	¼ in.	17	½ in.	10	in.	7	in.	52	in.	66	½ in.	20	in.	17	in.	24	in.	13	in.	112	¾ in.	112	¾ in.	40	
240	23	in.	19	¼ in.	10	½ in.	8	in.	54	in.	69	½ in.	20	in.	17	½ in.	24	in.	14	in.	125	⅞ in.	125	⅞ in.	43	
244	25	in.	21	in.	11	in.	8	in.	56	in.	72	in.	20	in.	19	in.	24	in.	15	in.	138	in.	138	in.	47	

CAPACITY OF

Round Register.		Round Pipe.		Square Register.	
8-inch.....	33-inch	7-inch.....	38-inch	6 x 10.....	40-inch
9 ".....	42 ".....	8 ".....	50 ".....	8 x 10.....	53 ".....
10 ".....	52 ".....	9 ".....	63 ".....	8 x 12.....	64 ".....
12 ".....	75 ".....	10 ".....	78 ".....	8 x 15.....	80 ".....
14 ".....	103 ".....	11 ".....	95 ".....	9 x 14.....	86 ".....
16 ".....	134 ".....	12 ".....	113 ".....	10 x 12.....	80 ".....
18 ".....	169 ".....	14 ".....	154 ".....	10 x 14.....	93 ".....
20 ".....	209 ".....	16 ".....	201 ".....	10 x 16.....	107 ".....
24 ".....	301 ".....	18 ".....	254 ".....	12 x 15.....	120 ".....
26 ".....	354 ".....	20 ".....	314 ".....	12 x 19.....	152 ".....
30 ".....	471 ".....	22 ".....	380 ".....	14 x 22.....	205 ".....
36 ".....	679 ".....	24 ".....	452 ".....	15 x 25.....	250 ".....
48 ".....	1206 ".....	26 ".....	531 ".....	16 x 24.....	256 ".....
		28 ".....	616 ".....	18 x 26.....	312 ".....
		30 ".....	707 ".....	20 x 20.....	367 ".....
		36 ".....	1017 ".....	20 x 26.....	347 ".....
				21 x 29.....	403 ".....
				27 x 27.....	486 ".....
				30 x 30.....	606 ".....

DIRECTIONS FOR OPERATING The Splendid Novelty Furnace.

1. See that the chimney is unobstructed, and that all openings which lead into the flue are securely closed. Have the smoke pipe tightly fitted to the collar, and see that it is not pushed so far into the chimney as to cut off the draft.
2. TO START THE FIRE.—First close the check draft in the smoke pipe, at the back, and the damper in the dust-flue, by turning the handle above the clinker door, horizontal, and open the draft in the ash-pit door. Place in the fire box sufficient kindling to insure igniting the coal; light the kindling and close the upper door; add coal the same as you would with an ordinary stove; when the fire is thoroughly established, regulate as follows:
3. HOW TO REGULATE.—Keep all the doors closed and thereby save fuel. If the fire burns too freely, open the check draft to the desired extent. By this arrangement the draft will be directed through the pipe at the openings in the check draft, instead of through the fuel. If it is desired to make the fire burn more briskly, close the check draft at the back and open draft in ash-pit door. To keep fire over night, close all the doors and drafts in front of furnace, and open the check draft to the extent that experience proves necessary, first putting on sufficient coal to last until morning.
4. HOW TO CLEAN THE FIRE.—Open the dust damper by turning the handle vertical. With the lever shaker vigorously vibrate the grate, ceasing immediately on the appearance of live coal or open the clinker door, and by use of a poker with a short prong, lying flatwise, remove from the surface of the grate all clinker, cinder, or refuse matter. Some prefer this manner of cleaning the fire box with the fire burning, or when it has gone out, although the grate is perfectly clinkerless in its construction, and if properly used will grind up any clinker that may form, and thoroughly cleanse the fire of all refuse; or it may be gently vibrated so as to only open a more free draft through the fuel. Close the clinker door, and be sure to close the dust damper by turning the handle horizontal.
5. TO REKINDLE THE FIRE.—Should the fire at any time die entirely out from neglect in warm weather, or otherwise, and leave the fire-pot full, open the dust-flue and shake the grate until all the fine ashes are dropped into the ash-pit; then place the kindling on the top of the dead fuel and proceed as above. This avoids the disagreeable task of sieving the ashes, and the fire will burn almost as readily as though all had been removed; or open the clinker

door, pull the draw centre out and with a poker remove all the larger refuse from the grate, when the fire may be readily rekindled. *It is advantageous in any anti-clinker apparatus, whether a furnace or a stove or a cooking range, that the fire-pot be kept practically full of fuel to get the best results of the fire,* for if only half full, or less, the fire is so far away from the work to be done that its best effect is not realized ; and, again, the necessary air, to promote proper combustion, instead of entering through the grate at the centre and lowest point of the fire, finds a much more easy entrance at the highest point of the anti-clinker space in the front of fire-pot, and in a short time entirely consumes the shallow depth of fuel, which offers but small resistance at first, and none when reduced to ashes, allowing a free entrance of air, which now impedes the combustion that it should promote, and the smoke and gases thus generated reach the drums at a temperature so low that their effect is but slight. To have the fire-pot full it is not necessary that it is full of live coal, which would not only prove uncomfortable in mild weather, but also extravagant ; that which fills the lower part may consist of ashes, with no detriment.

Keep dust damper closed always, except when raking the fire or taking up ashes.

Take up ashes immediately after raking the fire.

While the shaking apparatus furnished with each furnace will rid the fire of much refuse, for the removal of larger formations the use of a poker is strongly recommended, and the additional convenience will more than pay for the additional expense. It should be made of one-half inch round iron, four feet six inches long, with a flat hook on the end two inches long ; use the poker with the *hook lying flat on the grate.*

This furnace will not close or open its own dampers, or put on coal, or take up its own ashes, rake the fire, or adjust the hot air dampers ; but it will, if properly attended to according to directions, give an abundant supply of pure, warm air by a moderate consumption of fuel.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

of furnaces, so far as their burning is concerned, is in setting them so that all air that comes out at the top of the chimney goes into it through the fire in the furnace.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING THE SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE.

When the cold air is not taken from the cellar set the base of the furnace so that the base rim will rest on the cement floor, a firm level brick foundation or the outside wall of a cold air pit ; in this latter case rest the bottom of the ash pit on a pier in the centre of the pit so that the furnace will be properly supported at all points and so that its weight will not sink it into the earth when it becomes dry from heat, thereby cutting off the cold air supply at the bottom.

In the groove on the top of the base set the fire-pot and fill in around it cement or sand ; fill the similar groove in the top of the fire-pot with sand or cement and press into it the peculiarly shaped auxiliary ring. On the top of this ring in the groove provided for them set the dome crab and drums ; connect the dust-flue, being careful to get the dust damper under the projection on the left hand side of the dust-flue pipe collar ; fill in this groove around the dome crab with sand or cement—this positively prevents the escape of gas or dust.

Put the lower galvanized casing in place and set a casing ring on it and then the upper casing and a ring on that ; now bolt the lower front in place and fasten the feeder frame to the mouth of the dome and hinge the door in place ; now set the top on the upper casing ring and carefully make the hot air connections. Rivet the check draft to the first joint of smoke pipe and connect the pipe to the chimney, when this is done the furnace is ready for fire.

NECESSITY OF COLD AIR SUPPLY.

TO GET SATISFACTION AND THE BEST RESULTS.

It is just as essential to have a sufficient supply of cold air as it is to have fuel.

If cold air is taken from out of doors, the pipe or box should have a damper that will only close two-thirds, and should not be less at any point than given below :

	No. 224	No. 228	No. 232	No. 236	No. 240	No. 244
Round Pipe.....	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.
Rectangular Box.....	10 x 12 in.	12 x 14 in.	12 x 17 in.	12 x 22 in.	12 x 26 in.	14 x 28 in.

If the cold air is taken from the cellar or basement, a window should be left open, or some equally positive means of obtaining a cold air supply should be insured. When the cold air is taken from the cellar, the furnace should be set on the feet and the auxiliary base ring which are sent with every furnace ; the space that is thus made between the cement or brick hearth and the base rim will supply the furnace with cold air.

Where circumstances prevent a cold air tube being connected directly with a furnace, and a window in the cellar cannot be left open, a tube of proper size running from a window down to a foot from the floor will keep the furnace properly supplied, with no objectionable results, and be decidedly advantageous.

How Testimonials are Secured.

Below is printed a blank form or series of questions to be answered, which are furnished to dealers, so that if any customer desires to express satisfaction, it may be done, and at the same time give valuable information. It is printed here that any one interested may see how unprejudiced is the manner of the collection :

*As you have been using a Splendid Novelty Hot Air Furnace, it will be considered a favor, if you will kindly write your experience and feelings in reference to it on the blank space, embracing the points mentioned below, and as much else as you care to say. While we earnestly hope you are pleased and have obtained satisfactory results, we also solicit your **just criticism** so that your friends and others that may be looking for a good heating apparatus can judge from your experience the fitness of the Novelty for their purpose.*

You can appreciate of how much advantage your experience, embracing the following points, will be to any one about to purchase. While it may be some little trouble to write it, we think the assistance that even one person may receive will more than repay you.

Very respectfully, _____

What size or number furnace have you ?—What is the size of your house, outside measurement ?—How many rooms do you heat ?—What is the height of the ceilings ?—How long have you had it ?—What is the present condition of repair ?—About how much coal have you used in a season ?—How low has the thermometer been at any time ?—And were you kept comfortable at that time ?—And was the furnace run at its full capacity ?—Are you troubled with gas or dust ?—Are you able to keep your fire continuously and free from clinkers ?—Do you consider the check draft convenient and effectual ?—How many hot air pipes are there leading from your furnace ?—How many registers do they supply ?—Do you take your cold air from the cellar or from a cold air duct from out of doors ?—What is the size of the cold air duct ?—How does your experience with the Splendid Novelty compare with that of other furnaces in reference to power, durability, economy, convenience, cleanliness, and any other information that you may consider useful ?

REFERENCES.

For the greater convenience of those interested, the testimonial matter has been selected with a view to contribute additional information.

Chelsea, Mass., April 12th, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass. :

Gentlemen—In reference to the No. 236 Splendid Novelty Furnace put into my house, I would say that my house is 35 x 38, with two 10 foot stories. I heat 5 rooms. The thermometer has been as low as 16 degrees below zero, when it was necessary to run the furnace to its full capacity. My house is, however, a very old one and very much of a shell. I am not troubled in the least with gas or dust, and am able to keep fire continuously and free from clinkers. It is a good sensible furnace and has done excellent work. I cheerfully recommend it.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. B. PARKER.

Dedham, Mass., April 1st, 1889.

TO BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass. :

I wish to say in regard to the Splendid Novelty Furnace put in for me that it works to a charm. Its heating qualities are very fine for I have a large house, some 13 rooms all very high studded. Size of house 30 x 35, two story and a-half, built of wood. I put in last September 8 tons of coal and have run it night and day ever since, and have about a ton and a-half left. Furnace is very easy to keep fire in, easy to run; no clinkers; drafts easy to regulate. Size of furnace is No. 240. Never saw a furnace I would rather have. No dust when raking fire and good waterpan. Would say to any one looking for a good article that he will find it in the Splendid Novelty Furnace.

Yours, respectfully,

R. A. PETTIGREW.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 15, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—We have sold a great number of Splendid Novelty Furnaces, and in all cases they have given complete satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending them.

WHEELER & COOK.

BOSTON FURNACE Co., Boston, Mass.

Everett, Mass., April 16th, 1889.

Regarding the Splendid Novelty Furnace put in for me I would say that the size is No. 236. I am heating seven rooms. Those in first story have 9 foot ceilings, second floor 8 foot. The thermometer has been as low as 8 degrees below zero, at which time we were kept thoroughly comfortable without running the furnace to its full capacity. We are not troubled with either gas or dust in the least and can keep fire continually and entirely free from clinkers. We take cold air from out of doors through a wooden duct containing about 200 square inches at its smallest point.

I have never used a furnace before, but from my experience with this one I cheerfully recommend it.

Very truly,

MRS. WM. R. SMITH.

MESSRS. HENNIGAN & DILLON, N. Attleboro, Mass. :

North Attleboro, Mass., April 9th, 1888.

Gentlemen :—I have a No. 224 Splendid Novelty Furnace in my house which is 60 x 25 with 12-foot ceiling. The furnace is heating three rooms and even when the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero I had no trouble in keeping warm although the furnace was not run at its full capacity. We are not troubled in the least with gas or dust and are able to keep fire continuously. We consider the check draft as convenient and very effectual. We take cold air from the cellar, I would say further that I have used four different kinds of furnaces but I consider the Splendid Novelty far ahead of any of them in heating capacity and economy of fuel.

O. L. BARTLETT, Washington Market.

To BOSTON FURNACE Co., Boston, Mass. :

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25th, 1889.

Gentlemen.—I have sold a number of your Splendid Novelty Furnaces in New Haven, and am glad to say that they have given universal satisfaction, both as to heating power, easy management and economy of fuel.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. LOUNSBERRY.

To BOSTON FURNACE Co., Boston, Mass. :

Everett, Mass., July 4th, 1890.

Gentlemen.—In answer to your request for my experience on Splendid Novelty Furnace I would say that my furnace is a No. 240. I am heating eight rooms that have 10-foot ceilings. The thermometer has been as low as 5 degrees below zero at which time we were kept warm to our entire satisfaction. My house is 22 x 30. The cold air comes through a duct from out of doors. I am particularly pleased with the furnace and take pleasure in recommending it.

Very truly,

W. B. FORREST.

Office of Hennigan & Dillon,
North Attleboro, Mass., April 9th, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass. :

Gentlemen.—The 12 Splendid Novelty Furnaces which we have set up in this place are giving better satisfaction than any other make of furnace we ever handled and the prospects are excellent for a large trade on them the coming season. We recommend them to the trade as great sellers and big money makers.

Very truly,

HENNIGAN & DILLON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 24th, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—Answering your request for our experience we have to say that our furnace is a No. 236. We heat our store room which is 75 x 23 with 14 foot studding and have used in one season but six tons of coal. The thermometer has been as low as two degrees above zero at which time we were kept entirely comfortable. We are entirely free from gas or dust, and our fire keeps in all the time even from Saturday night to Monday morning. We have one large pipe to a register in the store and a smaller one to the office.

The cold air is brought in from outside through a duct 10 x 18 inches.

Altogether we consider the Splendid Novelty a good furnace and are entirely pleased with its operation.

Yours, &c.,

MONITOR OIL STORE CO.

Stephny Depot, Conn., Nov. 27th, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO.

Gents :—The Furnace is all right—is giving the best of satisfaction in every respect.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BENEDICT.

Jamaica Plains, Mass., May 3d, 1888.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—The Splendid Novelty Furnace has been in my house the past season. The size is No. 224. My house is 60 x 34 with ten foot ceilings, but I heat but three rooms with three pipes from the furnace. The thermometer has been as low as 15 degrees, not very cold to be sure, but the furnace has never been run at its full capacity. I have had no gas or dust and can keep a perfect fire. The cold air is taken from the cellar. Comparing this Splendid Novelty with other furnaces I would say that it is, in my opinion, so much superior that I have recommended it to two of my neighbors who are sure to adopt it the coming season.

Very truly,

A. HAWKEY.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Gents:—We have sold quite a number of Splendid Novelty Furnaces, and in all cases they have given complete satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending them.

Yours, very truly,

WHEELER & COOK,
32 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Office of O. G. Thomas,
Stove and Range Manufacturer,
Taunton, Mass., April 8th, 1890.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Gentlemen:—Answering your inquiry regarding my furnace would say that the size is No. 232. I am heating a very large double hall running up through the first and second stories and a parlor. The ceilings of my house are 10 feet on first floor and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet on second floor. I have used it now three years and it is as good as new. The consumption of fuel has been but $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons on an average for five to six months use each season. The rooms connected with the furnace have been kept entirely comfortable even when the thermometer was as low as 15 degrees below zero without running the furnace to its full capacity. I think the construction of the furnace is perfect and I claim to know something on this point. I can recommend it heartily to any one in need of a furnace that is strictly first-class.

Yours truly,

O. G. THOMAS.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Gentlemen:—The Splendid Novelty Furnaces are giving satisfaction, both in heating and economy in fuel.

Yours truly,

HULL & ROGERS.

W. K. ESTES, Fall River, Mass. :

Fall River, Mass., July 20th, 1890.

Dear Sir:—The size of my furnace is No. 224. I am heating three rooms with $10\frac{1}{2}$ foot ceilings. The furnace has been in use for two seasons and is as good as new, not a penny as yet having been spent upon it. The average consumption of fuel has been three tons for a season. We have been kept very warm during the coldest days although the furnace has not been run at its full capacity. I have no clinkers and can keep fire continuously; the check draft and dust-flue are very effectual indeed. I have three pipes from the furnace leading to three registers. The cold air is brought from the outside through a round duct 10 inches in diameter. My experience with the furnace has been more than satisfactory and I heartily recommend it.

Very truly,

A. B. DEANE.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Meriden, Conn., Nov. 12th, 1889.

Gentlemen :—Replying to your request just at hand, we have sold one of the Splendid Novelty furnaces referred to, which is giving good satisfaction.

Truly yours,

GRISWOLD, RICHMOND & GLOCK.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass.

Boston, Jan'y 11th, 1889.

Gentlemen :—I am a plumber, gas fitter and furnace man ; having set up quite a number of furnaces, I consider myself somewhat of a judge of a furnace, and it is my opinion that the Splendid Novelty is the best furnace for the money in the market. I have a No. 240 in my house at Everett, Mass., main house 25 x 35, Ells 16 x 20. The height of the ceilings is 8½ feet. I am heating six houses. The thermometer has been as low as 10 degrees below zero. We were kept entirely comfortable at that time. The consumption of fuel has not been more than six tons for a season. I have never yet run the furnace at its full capacity and can keep fire continually. The cold air runs into the furnace through a tube from outside which is 12 x 18 inches. We are entirely pleased with the furnace in every way.

Very truly,

W. H. HODGKINS.

Office of Henderson Bros.,
Builders and Real Estate Dealers.
Everett, Mass., May 29th, 1889.

BOSTON FURNACE CO., Boston, Mass. :

Gents :—We have used some 40 of your Splendid Novelty Furnaces with invariably good results. We have never had a complaint from a purchaser or a tenant. Entire satisfaction has resulted in a few cases even when originally a decided preference for other makes had been expressed. We have never yet lost the sale of a house where this furnace has been set. For these reasons we believe in it fully and recommend it heartily.

Respectfully yours,

HENDERSON BROS.

Winthrop, Mass., Jan'y 24th, 1890.

Gentlemen :—Answering your inquiry regarding the No. 236 Splendid Novelty Furnace I would say that the furnace is heating 8 rooms and one hall with 8 feet ceilings. The temperature has been 13°, and of course was kept entirely comfortable without running the furnace at full capacity all the time. We have used between four and five tons of coal. I take the cold air from the cellar. The furnace supplies seven pipes connected with nine registers. I am entirely pleased with the operation of the furnace.

Very truly,

F. E. GALOUPÉ,

NO HEAT WASTED IN THE CHIMNEY.

Utilizes the principal Heat of the Gases.

THAT IS WHY THE

Splendid Novelty Furnace

Furnishes abundance of Warm Air
with Little Fuel used.

EASY TO CARE FOR.

NOT A DIRTY TASK.

LADIES CAN MANAGE THEM NICELY.

643 Madison St., Brooklyn, November 12th, 1889.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Have purchased through your New York Manager, Mr. W. B. Wilkinson, nine Splendid Novelty Furnaces. I found the furnaces in every way most satisfactory.

Truly,

A. STEWART WALSH.

Roslyn, L. I., November 15th, 1889.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Gents:—The Splendid Novelty Furnace works splendid. Can be regulated to consume little coal. It is a great heater.

Respectfully yours,

WILLET TITUS.

Newburgh, N. Y., November 19th, 1889.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

In regard to the Splendid Novelty Furnace, would say that it is a very economical furnace, is easily managed, and is a strong heater. I have put up quite a number of them, and all are giving entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

A. H. PICKENS.

New Bedford, Jan'y 3d, 1890.

GEO. F. MAXFIELD, New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Sir:—The 228 Splendid Novelty Furnace you placed in my house two years ago, has given perfect satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new. I am heating three rooms having $8\frac{1}{2}$ foot ceilings, with four tons of coal. The thermometer has been as low as 8° below zero, at which time we were kept comfortable without pushing the furnace in the least. Gas and dust are unknown, while the fire has kept continuously, being at all times free from clinkers. The dust-flue and check draft are both very effectual.

I consider it superior to any other furnace in use.

Very truly,

CHAS. H. FRANCIS,
12 Crapo St.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13th, 1889.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Gents:—The 240 Splendid Novelty Furnace which you put in my house last fall has proved far to be satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,

A. M. PIERCE,
783 Quincy St.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1889.

Gents:—For simplicity, ease of management, great heating capacity and economical use of coal, I regard your furnace, the "Splendid Novelty," the best furnace of its class in the market.

M. J. CROCKER.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.,

Summit, N. J.

Gents:—In answer to yours, in regard to the Splendid Novelty Furnaces that I have put up, I am glad to say that they have given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. HUGHES.

GEO. F. MAXFIELD, New Bedford, Mass. :

New Bedford, Mass , Jan. 3d, 1890.

Dear Sir :—Replying to your inquiry about the 228 Splendid Novelty Furnace you set up in my house three years ago, would say that we have been kept comfortable even with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero without pushing the furnace. I am heating two rooms on the upper and a store on the lower floor, with an average consumption of 5 tons of coal a season. We are troubled with neither gas or dust and the fire is free from clinkers at all times, even though it has been run continuously. I consider the furnace the best one I ever used in every way and have recommended it to every one that has looked at it.

Very truly,

JOSEPH H. DEAN.

MR. W. A. JEFES.

Melrose, Mass., Feb'y 19th, 1890.

Dear Sir :—My house which measures 28 x 38 feet contains one of your 236 Splendid Novelty Furnaces, heating eight rooms, having 8½ foot ceilings. I have six pipes leading from the furnace, feeding eight registers.

The thermometer has been down to zero, at which time we were kept comfortable without pushing the furnace ; the consumption of coal averages six tons per season.

The fire though run continuously is an entire stranger to clinkers, and the check draft and dust-flue are most efficient.

Cold air is supplied through a duct 12 x 24 inches from out of doors.

I think it is the best furnace I ever saw. If I needed twenty to-day I would buy no other.

Very truly,

F. E. PURHAM,
Builder.

GEO. W. BUTLER, Esq.

Philadelphia, March 24th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—With 5 tons of egg coal in one of your Splendid Novelty heaters, I have heated five rooms and hallways to my entire satisfaction. I had no gas or dust, and no trouble in keeping fires. In comparison with other furnaces, it is much more desirable.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. DOWNING,
1757 Wylie Street.

GEO. W. BUTLER, Esq.

Philadelphia, April 6th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—I have had some experience with both brick-set and portable heaters, and must say that I have had more satisfaction from the Splendid Novelty Furnace you sold me, than any I have ever used with far less trouble and expense. It heats five rooms constantly and comfortably in the coldest weather without pushing, using little fuel. The fire is easy to attend, and has not been out this winter. I can recommend your heater and work highly.

Respectfully,

CHAS. H. RHOADS.

J. P. SCHAFFER, Esq., Pittsburg:

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 1st, 1889.

Dear Sir:—My house is 44 feet square, and I am using a No. 232 Splendid Novelty to heat a part of it, 2 rooms and a hall 9 x 34 downstairs, and 3 rooms and a hall upstairs, keeping them more comfortable than I ever could with grates, with much less trouble and about as much coal, without any dirt or gas, so my wife would not part with it, and would recommend it to any one wanting a comfortable house.

Yours truly,

MARTIN WERTZ.

J. P. SCHAFFER, Esq., Pittsburg:

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., July 27th, 1889.

Dear Sir:—My 232 Splendid Novelty is as good as when put up after one season's use; it has filled 4 rooms and two halls full of pure pleasantly moistened warm air when the thermometer marked six below zero. Before we never could keep plants through a winter without extra care, but now keep them in the window uninjured. I never used over a bushel and a half of coal in twenty-four hours, and never had clinkers, dust or gas; air is taken from the cellar, but a west window is kept open a few inches all the time. Not only my family but many friends are much pleased with the operation of my furnace and have inquired where I bought it.

Very truly,

WM. GANGAWERE.

GEO. W. BUTLER, ESQ.

Philadelphia, March 24th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been using a Splendid Novelty Furnace set by you to heat four rooms, and with this experience I consider it the best Portable Heater that I ever had anything to do with. It is apparently as good as new, and has always made my house comfortable. The air is more pleasant being supplied from out of doors.

Respectfully,

S. W. Cor. 13th and Norris Sts.

EDW. P. HIPPLE,
Real Estate Agent.

JOHN BARNETT.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10th, 1887.

Dear Sir:—The Plymouth Avenue Baptist Chapel is about 40 x 50 feet, with a 9 foot school room and a 25 foot ceiling above. In last February you put in two Splendid Novelty Heaters—the Furnaces setting in the school room. From our experience we can say the building can be easily heated at all times; we believe the Splendid Novelty to be as powerful, durable, economical and convenient as any heater we know of, and much better than many higher-priced heaters.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT CRAGG,
SAMUEL CURTIS,
I. A. HARRIS,

S. A. WILD MFG. CO., Taunton, Mass. :

Taunton, Mass., Feb. 18th, 1890.

Gentlemen:—Having had a Splendid Novelty Furnace in use during the past two years, I can recommend it as an admirable heater, easily managed, and is as economical as any furnace I know of.

E. C. ARNOLD.

H. C. GEISSLER, ESQ. :

Reading, Pa., March 12th, 1889.

Dear Sir:—After using a No. 236 Splendid Novelty two winters to heat six rooms and a hall, I am pleased to say that it used very little fuel, was easy to take care of, and no trouble to manage. It seems as good as new, and I am satisfied that it is second to none, price and quality considered.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. WILSON.

THE universal experience of all
people with all fuels in all climates
is that the



SPLENDID NOVELTY FURNACE



COST considered, leads all competitors for heating power, economy of fuel and convenience of management.

Willimantic, Conn., March 25th, 1890.

MR. J. G. BILL:

Dear Sir :—The 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace placed in my house by you is giving the best of satisfaction; 26 x 30 is the outside measure of the house. I am heating six rooms on an average coal consumption of four tons. The thermometer has been down to zero, at which time we were warm without pushing the furnace, being supplied with good, fresh air through a duct from outside 18 x 12 inches.

Very truly yours,

C. E. LITTLE.

East End, Pittsburgh, 7, 27, 89.

J. P. SCHAFER, ESQ.:

Dear Sir :—I have been using a 224 Splendid Novelty Furnace two years to heat a hall and bath room, and with a ten inch cold air tube from out of doors, and your patent vapor pan, the atmosphere of my house has been pure, moist and pleasant. I consider it the best furnace for the money in the market.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN COWLEY.

MESSRS. BOSTON FURNACE CO.

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—I have been using one of your No. 240 Splendid Novelty Furnaces in my house at Chelsea, Mass., for the past season, heating six rooms and hall. The posts in the rooms are nine feet. The consumption of coal for the season was about 7 tons. We have been kept entirely comfortable, have had no gas, not a particle of dust and have been able to keep fire continuously. I consider the furnace especially easy to run and a good heater, and shall take pleasure in recommending it to all my friends.

Yours, &c.,

A. M. LIBBY.

325 Washington Street, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 18th, 1890.

C. W. TAYLOR, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dear Sir :—I am very much pleased with the No. 240 Splendid Novelty Furnace put in for me, it does all you guarantee without running it at more than one-half its capacity. I have the check draft and star wide open all the time and a good part of the time I have the furnace door open and still there is no sign of gas or dust whatever; I take cold air from outside through a box 12 x 22, I have five registers as follows, parlor 14 x 14 x 9, sitting room 14 x 14 x 9, side room 9 x 12 x 9, kitchen 10 x 14 x 9, hallway 18 x 6 x 9. I also have 3 large bed rooms in 2d story which are heated from register in hallway and are quite comfortable even in the coldest nights. I should not hesitate to put it in a house twice as large. I attend to fire mornings and do not go near it until evening, it needs very little care.

Yours truly,

ABEL JACKSON.

No. 56 Hanover St., Taunton, Mass., Sept. 14th, 1889.

S. A. WILD MFG. CO. :

Gentlemen :—In answer to your request of the 13th about my Splendid Novelty Furnace I would say I have had one four years this winter ; have never had a new grate nor has it cost me a cent yet. It is self-cleaning the soot falling, down into the grate itself, and any woman or child can manage it with less trouble than a Stewart stove. I heat four rooms and a hall down stairs and the register in the hall also heats four bed rooms upstairs.

Yours,

HENRY H. CODDING.

BOSTON FURNACE CO. :

Everett, Mass., Jan. 27th, 1890.

Gentlemen :—My house, which contains six rooms, having ten foot ceilings, is heated by a No. 240 Splendid Novelty Furnace. The thermometer has been as low as 16 degrees below zero, at which time we were kept comfortable without running the furnace to its full capacity. My fire is run continuously and is always free from clinkers. The dust-flue and check draft are very efficient ; we have never had either gas or dust.

I have used other makes, but certainly never saw or used one that worked as well in every respect as this one does.

Yours, very truly,

A. LAITY.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO., 250 Water Street, New York :

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 15th, 1889.

Gents :—We have put in your Splendid Novelty Furnace, this year, and will say they give perfect satisfaction in every particular. The Radiator (or drum) being so near the fire-pot, it cannot help but give an abundance of heat.

Yours, &c.,

W. M. & E. S. O'NEILL.

F. S. LANG & Co., Helena, Montana :

Helena, Montana, Dec. 19th, 1887.

Gentlemen :—I am very much pleased with the 240 Splendid Novelty Furnace which you have placed in my house. It gives perfect satisfaction and is well named.

Yours, very truly,

E. F. GOODHUE.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO., 250 Water Street, New York :

Matawan, N. J., Nov. 14th, 1889.

Gents:—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the sterling quality of the Splendid Novelty Furnace. Those I have had of you the past two seasons have given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

WM. A. FOUNTAIN.

HENNIGAN & DILLON :

North Attleboro, Mass., March 11th, 1890.

Gentlemen :—I am using a 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace put in by you. Have used it two years, heating five rooms having 8 foot ceilings. It is easy to manage and to keep free from clinkers. The check draft and dust-flue are of the best, and we are never troubled either with gas or dust. The internal construction is excellent, and for myself I do not want a better furnace.

Very truly yours,

C. W. H. DAY,
Chief Eng. Fire Dep.

A. C. SNYDER, Esq. :

York, Nebraska, July 20th, 1889.

Dear Sir:—After using the No. 236 Splendid Novelty two winters, heating five rooms in my house, which is 28 x 46, using only six tons of coal in a season, and soft coal at that, and being perfectly comfortable when the mercury was 35 below zero, I can say truly that it is hard to beat, and am much pleased with it. Cold air is supplied through a 12 x 14 tube to four hot air pipes. It seems as good as new. I can fully recommend it.

Respectfully,

H. C. PAGE.

MR. P. H. LENDERKING, Baltimore, Md. :

Laurel, Md., April 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of 28th of March, would say that the 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace you placed in my house is heating four rooms and hall in good shape. My fire is kept continuously and free from clinkers. I am very much pleased with it.

Respectfully,

G. W. WATERS.

North Attleboro, Mass., March 11th, 1890.

HENNIGAN & DILLON :

Gentlemen :—I have one of your 232 Splendid Novelty Furnaces in my house, which is 28 x 36 feet outside measurement, the ceilings being 9 feet. It has been in use two years and is as good as new. Five pipes feeding five registers supply us with heat enough to keep comfortable with the thermometer at zero without running the furnace to its full capacity. The fire is kept continuously and free from clinkers. The check draft and dust-flue are most efficient. I have had three furnaces, but this is the best heater of any of them.

Very truly yours,

MRS. B. F. PRATT.

BOSTON FURNACE CO.

Everett, Mass., Jan. 4th, 1890.

Gentlemen :—I am heating seven rooms and hall with one of your 240 Splendid Novelty Furnaces, on an average consumption of six tons of coal, the thermometer has been as low as zero at which time we were kept perfectly comfortable. I kept continuous fire and have no clinkers, dust or gas, while the check draft is indispensable.

Very truly,

JOHN ENEQUEST,

MR. J. G. BILL.

Willimantic, Conn., March 17th, 1890.

Dear Sir :—The 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace you placed in my house is in perfect condition, in fact as good as new, I am heating five rooms having eight foot ceilings and have used only five tons of coal including that consumed in the range, we were kept comfortable with the thermometer at zero without pushing the furnace. Gas and dust are unknown and the check draft is very effectual. I consider the Splendid Novelty has done well in economy. It is simple, and durable, easily managed and I can recommend it favorably.

CHARLES L. CRANE

J. P. SCHAFFER, ESQ., 70 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., July 30th, 1889.

Dear Sir :—I heat six rooms and a hall of my house, which is 28 x 36, with a 228 Splendid Novelty, using 175 bushels of coal ; it has been in use a year, and is as good as new. Although the mercury has been 3 below zero I could keep plants in the upstairs hall, but have had to run the furnace hard, and I think on account of using coal instead of natural gas that a size larger would have been better. Two of my neighbors are using the same furnace, as they liked the way mine worked, and they are well satisfied. I am satisfied that I have an excellent furnace.

Truly yours,

A. S. FOX.

YOU CANNOT HELP LIKING IT!

It cannot help showing its excellence.

Its construction is original and the simplest yet.

COMMON SENSE IS THE RAW MATERIAL. EXPERIENCE IS THE ARTISAN.

THE RESOURCES OF THE

SPLENDID NOVELTY

ARE NOT LIMITED.

The Field contains no Rival.

All the Conveniences of High Priced Goods.

The greatest amount of Heat from a given amount of Fuel

S. E. BROWN & Co. :

Hammonton, N. J., Feb. 10th, 1888.

Gentlemen :—The 28 Splendid Novelty heater which I purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. I heat two rooms downstairs and two upstairs very comfortably. I think it will not burn more than four tons of coal through the winter.

Respectfully,

E. J. EASTERBROOK.

HENNIGAN & DILLON, North Attleboro, Mass. :

Plainville, Mass., Jan. 27th, 1890.

Gentlemen :—The 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace you put in my house is giving the best of satisfaction, keeping four rooms and hall, having 10 foot ceilings, comfortable, with outside thermometer 10 degrees below zero without being run to its full capacity.

The average consumption of coal is about four and a half tons.

Dust and gas are unknown, and through the peculiar construction we keep the fire continuously and free from clinkers.

I have had no experience with other furnaces, but I think the Splendid Novelty is the furnace for the working man to have in his house. It will do all that is claimed in economy, convenience and cleanliness.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN P. ZILCH.

F. S. LANG & Co., Helena, Montana :

Helena, Montana, Dec. 27th, 1889.

Gentlemen :—The No. 244 Splendid Novelty Furnace that you placed in my house gives perfect and complete satisfaction. I cannot find words strong enough in which to express my entire approval of the work you did and of the manner in which the furnace operates. I can and do heartily recommend it as a first-class heater.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN WORTH.

ABRAM COX STOVE CO., 250 Water Street, N. Y. :

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 15th, 1889.

Gents :—In reply to your inquiry regarding your Splendid Novelty Furnace, would say that the No. 232 that I have just set is giving the best of satisfaction. The party using it speaks of it in the highest terms, and says that it gives them abundance of heat in every room, of which there are seven. They tell me that they would recommend it to any one in quest of a good and reliable furnace. Hoping this may be of some account to you, I am

Most respectfully,

A. B. WINANS.

Laurel, Md., May 5th, 1888.

MR. P. H. LENDERKING.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of March 28th, would say that the 236 Splendid Novelty Furnace you placed in my house is heating six rooms and hall in good shape. The house is 24 x 30 feet outside measurement, the ceilings being 9 feet on the first and 8 feet on the second floor, my fire is run continuously and is always free from clinkers. We are never troubled with either gas or dust. I have had no experience either with other makes, and am well satisfied with this one.

Very respectfully,

C. F. SHAFFER.

HENNIGAN & DILLON.

North Attleboro, March 17th, 1890.

Gentlemen:—I have had in my house two years a 228 Splendid Novelty Furnace put up by you, four rooms being heated by it. The thermometer has been as low as 3 below zero when without pushing the furnace we kept perfectly warm. The furnace is free from clinkers at all times though the fire is never allowed to go out. Gas and dust are never inmates of the house and the check draft and dust-flue I consider the very best.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SEKOWSKI.

MR. P. H. LENDERKING.

Baltimore, Md., March 28th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—The 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace you put in my store is giving the best of satisfaction; the store is divided into two parts, each measuring 14 x 35 feet with 10 foot ceilings. Five tons of coal during the season kept us comfortable at all times, and, while the thermometer was 2 below zero, the furnace has never been run to its full capacity. The fire is run continuously and is always free from clinkers. Being a store, the doors are open, more or less, a good part of the time, and when you take that into consideration I think you will agree with me when I say that I would not be without it.

Yours, very truly,

J. F. BIRKMEYER,
870 W. Baltimore St.

HENNIGAN & DILLON.

North Attleboro, Mass., March, 1890.

Gentlemen:—For two winters I have been using one of your 228 Splendid Novelty Furnaces to heat three rooms and hall, which we have done with five tons of coal. The fire is run continuously and is free from clinkers. It is all that could be asked for as regards power, economy and convenience.

Very truly,

FRANK H. TISDALL,
Bank Street.

Dunmore, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1889.

J. J. LAWLER, Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir :—Having used one of your 232 Splendid Novelty Furnaces two seasons I wish to add my name to the list of the many who testify to its good qualities. While the thermometer has been ten below zero we have been kept very comfortable without running it to its full capacity. The furnace is all that could be expected in the way of comfort and economy, with little trouble of keeping it running.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM GILLMORE,
Elm Street.

Rock Hall, Md., March 27th, 1888.

MR. P. H. LENDERKING, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir :—I consider the 228 Splendid Novelty Furnace you put in my house to be every thing that is claimed for it, heating as it does three rooms and two halls on four tons of coal without pushing it in the least ; I attend to it personally, thereby insuring economy, durability and cleanliness. My fire is at all times free from clinkers. The check draft and dust-flue are of the best and gas and dust are unknown. We have had some very severe weather during the past winter and my house is much exposed to the high winds from the bay, but nine days out of ten I have had to leave the furnace door open in order to check the heat. I have never been more comfortable any winter of my life than I have been during that just past ; I am therefore convinced it will give the fullest satisfaction.

Yours truly,

L. R. SHEWELL.

Everett, Mass., 3-30 '89.

BOSTON FURNACE CO :

Gentlemen :—I reply to your inquiry concerning the Splendid Novelty Furnace which you set in my house a little over a year ago. I wish to say that it has given perfect satisfaction. It runs easier and gives more heat than any I have ever used and I have had considerable experience in that direction having used three other kinds. I have heated nine rooms all the time the past winter with six tons of coal. The fire has not been out but once during the whole time and that was when I was sick. As I told you I have had a severe sickness lasting over two months. During this time the women folks attended the furnace without any inconvenience. It is unquestionably the best furnace I have ever used. I forgot to say that the rooms average 15 feet square and are nine feet high. The size of the furnace is No. 240.

Very truly,

EBEN G. WEEKS.

Laurel, Md., March 29th, 1888.

MR. PHILIP H. LENDERKING, Baltimore, Md. :

Dear Sir :—I would say in reply to yours of the 28th that the 244 Splendid Novelty Furnace you placed in my house is heating it comfortably. 34 x 42 feet is the outside measurement of the house. The ceilings average 9 feet. Ten registers supply hot air enough to keep us comfortable during the coldest weather. The good construction of the furnace keeps us free from gas and dust, and also to run the fire continuously and free from clinkers. It is convenient, cleanly, and heats up very quickly. I would not change it after my experience. I have seen none I like better.

Yours, very truly,

C. H. STANLEY.

South Portland, Me., March 31st, 1890.

BOSTON FURNACE CO. :

Gentlemen :—I have a 232 Splendid Novelty Furnace in use in my house and desire to add my testimony as regards its economy, durability and cleanliness. I am heating three rooms constantly, with the frequent addition of the hall and one more chamber. The thermometer has been down to zero, at which time we were kept warm without pushing the furnace in the least. With the greatest ease I am enabled to keep fire continuously and free from clinkers; in fact I would rather tend it than a common parlor stove. The check draft and dust-flue are all that could be desired. As regards the construction, I should not know where to suggest an improvement. I think it is the best, most economical in fuel and most easily managed of any furnace I have ever seen.

Respectfully,

C. A. TILTON,
Stove Dealer.

Bangor, Me., April, 1890.

MESSRS. WOOD, BISHOP & Co. :

Gentlemen :—My house, which is 40 x 40 outside measurement, is heated by a Splendid Novelty Furnace. It has been in use two years and is in perfect condition. We have never been compelled to run it to its full capacity. Through the efficiency of the check draft and dust-flue we are never troubled with either gas or dust. It is all that I could ask for.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY McLAUGHLIN.

THE PRAISE OF THE PEOPLE

FOR THE

Splendid Novelty Furnace

IS BECAUSE THEY GET

A Great Heater for Little Money.

An Abundance of Pure, Warm Air.

It Costs them Little for Fuel.

It Costs them Nothing for Repairs.

They get No Gas and No Dust.

They manage them as Easy as a Stove.

THE TESTIMONIALS SHOW THAT THE PEOPLE
DON'T HESITATE TO SAY IT.

